

# World History and Geography: The Industrial Revolution to the Contemporary World

**Course Description:** *Students will study the rise of the nation state in Europe, the French Revolution, and the economic and political roots of the modern world. They will examine the origins and consequences of the Industrial Revolution, nineteenth century political reform in Western Europe, and imperialism in Africa, Asia, and South America. They will explain the causes and consequences of the great military and economic events of the past century, including the World Wars, the Great Depression, the Cold War, and the Russian and Chinese Revolutions. Finally, students will study the rise of nationalism and the continuing persistence of political, ethnic, and religious conflict in many parts of the world. Relevant Tennessee connections will be part of the curriculum, as well as appropriate primary source documents. Students will explore geographic influences on history, with attention given to political boundaries that developed with the evolution of nations from 1750 to the present and the subsequent human geographic issues that dominate the global community. Additionally, students will study aspects of technical geography such as GPS and GIS, and how these innovations continuously impact geopolitics in the contemporary world.*

## **Age of Revolution 1750-1850**

*Students compare and contrast the Glorious Revolution of England, the American Revolution, the Spanish American Wars of Independence, and the French Revolution, and their enduring effects on the political expectations for self-government and individual liberty.*

W.1 Identify and explain the major ideas of philosophers and their effects on the democratic revolutions in England, the United States, France, and Latin America including but not limited to John Locke, Charles-Louis Montesquieu, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Simón Bolívar, Toussaint Louverture, and Thomas Jefferson. (C, P)

W.2 Analyze the principles of the *Magna Carta* (1215), the *English Bill of Rights* (1689), the *American Declaration of Independence* (1776), and the *French Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen* (1789) citing textual evidence. (P)

W.3 Summarize the important causes and events of the French Revolution including but not limited to Enlightenment political thought, compare to the American Revolution, economic troubles, rising middle class, government corruption and incompetence, Estates General, storming of the Bastille, execution of Louis XVI, the Terror, and the rise and fall of Napoléon. (C, E, H)

W.4 Explain how the ideology of the French Revolution led France to evolve from constitutional monarchy to democratic despotism to the Napoleonic Empire. (C, P)

W.5 Describe how nationalism spread across Europe with Napoléon then repressed for a generation under the Congress of Vienna and Concert of Europe until the Revolutions of 1848. (H, P)

**Primary Documents and Supporting Texts to Read:** excerpts from The Magna Carta (1215), excerpts from The English Bill of Rights (1689), The American Declaration of Independence (1776), excerpts from “The French Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen” (1789)

**Primary Documents and Supporting Texts to Consider:** excerpts from Mary Wollstonecraft's "Vindication of the Rights of Women"; excerpts from Montesquieu's "Spirit of the Law"; excerpts from Immanuel Kant's "Critique of Pure Reason"; excerpts from John Locke's *Second Treatise of Government*; excerpts from Jean Jacques Rousseau's "The Social Contract"

## **Industrial Revolution 1750-1914**

*Students analyze the emergence and effects of the Industrial Revolution in England, France, Germany, Japan, and the United States.*

W.6 Describe the growth of population, rural to urban migration, and growth of cities. (G)

W.7 Explain the connections among natural resources, entrepreneurship, labor, and capital in an industrial economy including but not limited to the reasons why the industrial revolution began in England. (E, G)

W.8 Analyze the emergence of capitalism as a dominant economic pattern and the responses to it, including Utopianism, Social Democracy, Socialism and Communism including but not limited to Adam Smith, Robert Owen, and Karl Marx. (E, P)

W.9 Describe the emergence of Romanticism in art and literature including but not limited to the poetry of William Blake and William Wordsworth, social criticism including but not limited to the novels of Charles Dickens and the move away from Classicism in Europe. (C)

W.10 Explain how scientific and technological changes and new forms of energy brought about massive social, economic, and cultural demographic change including but not limited to the inventions and discoveries of James Watt, Eli Whitney, Henry Bessemer, Louis Pasteur, and Thomas Edison). (C, E, G, H)

W.11 Analyze the evolution of work and labor, including the work of William Wilberforce and the demise of the slave trade, problems caused by harsh working conditions, and the effect of immigration, mining and manufacturing, division of labor, the union movement, and the impact of social and political reform. (E, H, P)

W.12 Explain the vast increases in productivity and wealth, growth of a middle class, and general rise in the standard of living and life span. (E)

### ***Primary Documents and Supporting Texts to Consider:***

excerpts from John Stuart Mill's "On Liberty"; excerpts from Charles Darwin's "Origin of Species"; excerpts from Louis Blanc's "Organization of Work"; excerpts from Karl Marx's and Frederick Engel's, "Communist Manifesto"; excerpts from Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations"; excerpts from Thomas Malthus' "Essays on Principle of Population"

## **Unification and Imperialism 1850-1914**

*Students analyze patterns of global change in the era of 19th-century European imperialism. Students describe the independence struggles of the colonized regions of the world redistribution of power, armed revolution, and cultural clashes.*

W.13 Summarize the cause, course, and consequence of unification in Italy and Germany including but not limited to the role of Giuseppe Garibaldi and Otto von Bismarck. (H, P)

W.14 Explain and describe the cause of 19<sup>th</sup> European imperialism, the role of Social Darwinism, the desire for increased political power, and the search for natural resources and new markets as prelude to the Berlin Conference. (C, G, H, P)

W.15 Describe the Berlin Conference and the rise of modern colonialism in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and describe the impact of locale of colonies on indigenous population by such nations as England, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and the United States. (C, G, H, P)

W.16 Describe the political, social, and industrial revolution in Japan (Meiji Restoration) and its growing role in international affairs. (C, E, H, P)

W.17 Compare the progression of imperialistic claims on the African continent using historical maps. (G, H)

W.18 Students describe the independence struggles of the colonized regions of the world including Africa's interaction with imperialism (Zulu Wars, Ashanti Wars, and Ethiopia's struggle to remain independent. (H, P)

W.19 Explain the growing Western encroachment on China's sovereignty, the Boxer Rebellion, and Sun Yat-sen and the Xinhai Revolution. (G, H)

W.20 Explain the transfer in 1858 of government to Great Britain on the Indian Subcontinent following the Sepoy Rebellion. (G, H, P)

W.21 Describe American imperialism of the Philippines and the Philippine-American War led by Emilio Aguinaldo. (G, H)

W.22 Explain the desire for land reform and democratic participation that resulted in the movements led by Emiliano Zapata, Francisco Madero, Pancho Villa, and Venustiano Carranza in Mexico. (G, H, P)

**Primary Documents and Supporting Texts to Consider:** excerpts from Rudyard Kipling's "White Man's Burden"; excerpts from Joseph Conrad's "Heart of Darkness"; excerpts from Otto von Bismarck's "Letter to Minister von Manteuffel"

## **World Wars 1914-1945**

*Students analyze the causes and course of the First World War, along with the long-term military, economic, and political effects. Students describe the various causes and consequences of the global depression of the 1930s, and analyze how governments responded to the Great Depression. Students analyze the rise of fascism and totalitarianism after World War I. Students analyze the causes and course of World War II, along with the long-term military, economic, and political effects of the World War II.*

W.23 Analyze the role of political and economic rivalries, ethnic and ideological conflicts, domestic discontent, disorder, propaganda, and nationalism in mobilizing the civilian population in leading to the outbreak of World War I. (C, E, P)

W.24 Identify and explain the principal theaters of battle, major battles, and major turning points of World War I. (G, H)

W.25 Analyze the importance of geographic factors in military decisions and outcomes. (G)

W.26 Explain how the Russian Revolution and the entry of the United States affected the course and outcome of the war. (H, P)

W.27 Describe human rights violations and genocide, including the Armenian genocide in Turkey. (P)

W.28 Explain the nature of the war and its human costs (military and civilian) on all sides of the conflict, including unprecedented loss of life from prolonged trench warfare. (H, P)

W.29 Describe advances in weaponry, the belief that the “Great War” would end war, and disarmament movements. (H)

W.30 Describe the effects of the war and resulting peace treaties on population movement, the international economy, and shifts in the geographic and political borders of Europe and the Middle East. (E, G, H, P)

W.31 Analyze the aims and negotiating roles of world leaders, including Woodrow Wilson’s Fourteen Points, and the causes and effects of the United States’ rejection of the League of Nations on world politics. (H, P)

W.32 Describe the conflicting aims and aspirations of the conferees at Versailles and the Treaty of Versailles’s economic and moral effects on Germany. (C, E, H, P)

W.33 Analyze how the outcome of World War I contributed to nationalist movements in the Middle East, India, Africa, and Southeast Asia. (C, H, P)

W.34 Analyze the impact of World War I on women and minorities. (C, H)

W.35 Explain the influence of World War I on literature, art, and intellectual life including but not limited to Pablo Picasso, the “lost generation,” and the rise of Jazz music. (C)

W.36 Explain the impact of restrictive monetary and trade policies. (E)

W.37 Describe the collapse of international economies in 1929 that led to the Great Depression, including the relationships that had been forged between the United States and European economies after World War I. (E, H)

W.38 Describe issues of overproduction, unemployment and inflation. (E, P)

W.39 Describe how economic instability led to political instability in many parts of the world and helped to give rise to dictatorial regimes such as Adolf Hitler’s in Germany and the military’s in Japan. (E, H, P)

W.40 Explain the widespread disillusionment with prewar institutions, authorities, and values that resulted in a void that was later filled by totalitarians. (C, H, P)

W.41 Identify the causes and consequences of the Bolshevik Revolution and Civil War in Russia, including Lenin’s use of totalitarian means to seize and maintain control including but not limited to the Gulag. (H, P)

W.42 Describe Stalin's rise to power in the Soviet Union and the connection between economic and political policies, the absence of a free press, and systematic violations of human rights. (E, H, P)

W.43 Analyze the assumption of power by Adolf Hitler in Germany, the resulting acts of oppression and aggression, and the human costs of the Nazi regime. (H, P)

W.44 Describe Mussolini's rise to power in Italy and his creation of a fascist state through the use of state terror and propaganda. (H, P)

W.45 Compare the German, Italian, and Japanese drives for empire in the 1930s, including atrocities in China, Italian invasion of Ethiopia, German militarism, and the Stalin-Hitler Pact of 1939. (G, H, P)

W.46 Explain the role of appeasement, isolationism, and the domestic distractions in Europe and the United States prior to the outbreak of World War II. (H, P)

W.47 Identify and locate the Allied and Axis powers and explain the major battles of the Pacific and European theaters of war including but not limited to the blitzkrieg, Dunkirk, Battle of Britain, Stalingrad, Normandy, Midway, Battle of the Bulge, Iwo Jima, and island hopping. (G, H, P)

W.47 Analyze the major turning points of the war, key strategic decisions, and the resulting war conferences and political resolutions, with emphasis on the importance of geographic factors. (G, H, P)

W.48 Describe the contributions and roles of leaders during the war including but not limited to Winston Churchill, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Emperor Hirohito, Hideki Tojo, Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini, Joseph Stalin, Harry Truman, Douglas MacArthur, and Dwight Eisenhower. (H, P)

W.49 Explain the background of the Holocaust and the dehumanization of the Jews through law, attitude, and how the Nazis persecuted those who failed to meet the Aryan ideal. (C, H, P)

W.50 Analyze the impact of the Holocaust on the Jewish populations in Europe and Israel. (C, G, P)

W.51 Analyze the decision to use nuclear weapons to end World War II. (H, P)

W.52 Describe the human costs of the war, with particular attention to the civilian and military losses in Russia, Germany, Britain, the United States, China, and Japan. (H, P)

W.53 Identify the goals, leadership, and postwar plans of the principal allied leaders: the Atlantic Conference, Yalta, and the Potsdam Conference. (H, P)

W.54 Describe reasons for the establishment of the United Nations, and summarize the main ideas of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and their impact on the globalization of diplomacy and conflict and the balance of power. (C, H, P)

W.55 Describe the nature of reconstruction in Europe after 1945 including but not limited to purpose of Marshall Plan, creation of NATO, and division of Germany. (E, H, P)

W.56 Explain the significance and effects of the location and establishment of Israel on world affairs. (G, H, P)

W.57 Describe the functions of the Warsaw Pact, SEATO, NATO, and the Organization of American States. (H, P)

W.58 Compare the economic and military power shifts caused by the war, including the Yalta Pact, the development of nuclear weapons, Soviet control over Eastern European nations, and the economic recoveries of Germany and Japan. (E, H, P)

W.59 Analyze the Chinese Civil War, the rise of Mao Zedong, and the triumph of the Communist Revolution in China. (H, P)

**Primary Documents and Supporting Texts to Consider:** excerpts from Wilfred Owen's "Dulce et Decorum Est"; the "Zimmerman Telegram"; excerpts from Erich Maria Remarque's "All Quiet on the Western Front"; excerpts from Ernest Hemingway's *The Sun Also Rises*; excerpts from Adolph Hitler's *Mein Kampf*; excerpts from "The Nuremberg Laws"; excerpts from Franklin D. Roosevelt's "Arsenal of Democracy"; excerpts from Winston Churchill's "Flight on the Beaches" speech; excerpts from John Hershey's *Hiroshima*

### **Cold War 1945-1989**

*Students explain the causes, major events, and global consequences of the Cold War. Students analyze major developments in Africa, Asia, Europe, and Latin America since World War II.*

W.60 Describe Soviet aggression in Eastern Europe, the 1956 uprising in Hungary, conflicts involving Berlin and the Berlin Wall, and the "Prague Spring." (G, H, P)

W.61 Describe the Soviet-United States competition in the Middle East and Africa, including Afghanistan. (G, H, P)

W.62 Describe the Soviet-United States competition in Southeast Asia, including the Korean War and Vietnam Wars. (G, H, P)

W.63 Describe the United States and Soviet conflicts involving Latin America, including the Cuban Missile Crisis. (G, H, P)

W.64 Explain the impact of the defense buildups and the impact of the arms control agreements, including the ABM and SALT treaties. (H, P)

W.65 Describe how the work of scientists in the 20<sup>th</sup> century influenced historical events, changed the lives of the general populace, and led to further scientific research including but not limited to Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, J. Robert Oppenheimer, Edward Teller, Wernher von Braun, Jonas Salk, James Watson, and Francis Crick. (C, P)

W.66 Identify Africa's climate, physical processes, geographical features, resources, human modifications, and population patterns of Africa and list the major natural resources and their relationship to the economy of the region. (E, G)

W.67 Describe the development and goals of nationalist movements in Africa, including the ideas and importance of nationalist leaders, and including but not limited to Jomo Kenyatta, Patrice Lumumba and Gamal Abdel Nasser. (H, P)

W.68 Explain the fight against and dismantling of the apartheid system in South Africa and evolution from white minority government, including the role of Nelson Mandela and the African National Congress in ending apartheid. (H, P)

W.69 Describe the ethnic struggles in Rwanda, Burundi, and the Sudan. (C, P)

W.70 Describe the challenges in the region, including its geopolitical, cultural, military, and economic significance and the international relationships in which it is involved including but not limited to the civil war in the Democratic Republic of Congo. (E, P)

W.71 Analyze the social and economic effects of the spread of AIDS and other diseases. (C, E, G)

W.72 Describe the economic crises, soaring national debts, and the intervention of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. (E, P)

W.73 Identify the climate, physical processes, geographical features, human modifications, and population patterns of Asia, and list the major natural resources and their relationship to the economy of the region. (E, G)

W.74 Describe the consequences of the political and economic upheavals in China, including the Great Leap Forward, the Cultural Revolution, the Tiananmen Square uprising, and relations with Tibet and Taiwan. (E, H, P)

W.75 Describe the reasons for and the effects of the partition of the Indian subcontinent into India and Pakistan in 1947. (G, H, P)

W.76 Explain the historical factors that created a stable democratic government in India and the role of Mohandas Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Indira Gandhi in its development. (H, P)

W.77 Describe the legacy of the Cold War on Korea, Vietnam, and Taiwan. (H, P)

W.78 Explain why the Chinese and Indian governments have sought to control population growth, and the methods they use. (C, G)

W.79 Analyze Asia's postwar economic rise, including Japan's adaptation of western technology and industrial growth, China's economic modernization under Dèng Xiaopíng, and India's economic growth through market-oriented reforms as well as the economic growth of Hong Kong, Republic of Korea, Singapore, and Taiwan. (C, H, E)

W.80 Describe the economic crises, soaring national debts, and the intervention of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. (E, P)

W.81 Identify the climate, physical processes including but not limited to the North Atlantic Current, geographical features, human modifications, and population patterns of Europe and list the major natural resources and their relationship to the economy of the region. (E, G)

W.82 Identify the weaknesses of the Soviet command economy, the burdens of Soviet military commitments, and its eventual collapse. (E, H)

W.83 Describe the uprisings in Poland (1952), Hungary (1956), and Czechoslovakia (1968) and those countries' resurgence in the 1970s and 1980s as people in the former Soviet satellites sought freedom from Soviet control. (H, P)

W.84 Describe the role of various leaders who helped lead the collapse of communism and transformation of Eastern Europe including but not limited to Ronald Reagan, Václav Havel, Pope John Paul II, and Lech Walesa. (H, P)

W.85 Analyze the consequences of the Soviet Union's breakup, including the development of market economies, political and social instability, ethnic struggles, oil and gas politics, dangers of the spread of weapons and technologies of mass destruction to rogue states and terrorist organizations. (C, E, P)

W.86 Explain the creation of greater European economic and political unity including but not limited to The European Union and the Euro. (C, E)

W.87 Analyze the climate, physical processes, geographical features, human modifications, and population patterns of Central America, and list the major natural resources and their relationship to the economy of the region. (E, G)

W.88 Explain the struggle for economic autonomy, political sovereignty, and social justice that led to revolutions in Guatemala and Cuba, and armed insurgencies and civil war in many parts of Central America. (P)

W.89 Explain and compare the rise of military dictatorships in Argentina, Brazil, and Guatemala and the shift to democracy. (H, P)

W.90 Describe the presence and influence of the United States in Latin America including but not limited to economic sanctions, military intervention in the War on Drugs, Organization of American States (OAS), and the Panama Canal. (H, P)

W.91 Explain how and why the historical events of this time period led to the Latin American Boom in culture. (C)

W.92 Describe the economic crises, soaring national debts, and the intervention of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. (E, P)

**Primary Documents and Supporting Texts to Read:** Winston Churchill's "Iron Curtain Speech"; Joseph Stalin's "Response to Churchill's Iron Curtain Speech"

**Primary Documents and Supporting Texts to Consider:** Harry S Truman's "Truman Doctrine"; excerpts from Mohandas K. Gandhi's "Indian Home Rule"; excerpts from Václav Havel's "The Power of the Powerless"

## **Contemporary World Since 1989**

*Students analyze the major developments and globalization in the world since the end of the Cold War.*

W.93 Explain the importance of trade and regional trade treaties, including but not limited to NAFTA, MERCOSUR, CAFTA, and CARICOM. (E, G)



W.94 Describe the impact of drug trafficking on and movements of people to the United States, their monetary and affective connections to their homelands, and return migration to Latin America. (C, G)

W.94 Examine the growing innovations of technical geographical tools including GPS and GIS and the impact these resources are having in the contemporary world today. (C, E)

W.95 Identify the weakness and fragility of the oil-rich Persian Gulf states, including Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and others. (P)

W.96 Analyze reactions by surrounding Arab countries of the U.N. decision to establish Israel, the four Arab-Israeli Wars, and the rise of the Palestinian Liberation Organization. (H, P)

W.97 Analyze the attempts to secure peace in the Middle East including but not limited to Camp David Accords, Oslo Accords. (H, P)

W.98 Explain the Iranian Revolution of 1978–1979 after Khomeini, the Iranian hostage crisis, and more recent nuclear issues. (H, P)

W.99 Explain the defeat of the Soviet Union and the rise of the Mujahedin and the Taliban in Afghanistan. (H, P)

W.100 Describe the origin and course of the Rwanda Genocide. (C, H, P)

W.101 Describe the impact of the collapse of the Soviet Union on Eastern Bloc nations, including but not limited to the Balkans. (G, H, P)

W.102 Describe the effects of German reunification on both West and East Germany. (G, P)

W.103 Explain the origins of the Persian Gulf War and the postwar actions of Saddam Hussein. (H, P)

W.104 Describe Islamic revivalism and radicalism, including Muslim communities in Europe. (C, P)

W.105 Explain the increase in terrorist attacks against Israel, Europe, and the United States. (P)

W.106 Describe America's response to and the wider international consequences of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attack, including the United States invasion of Afghanistan and Iraq. (H, P)